UNITED STATES DISTRICT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF N		
UNITED STATES OF AMERI	ICA,	
V.	18	8 Cr. 601 (PGG)
JIBRIL ADAMU and JEAN-C LAUDE OKONGO LA	ANDJI,	
Defenda	ants. Vo	oir Dire
		37l- NT 37
	Oc	ew York, N.Y. ctober 6, 2021 1:45 a.m.
Before:		
Н	ON. PAUL G. GARDEPHE	,
	D	istrict Judge
	APPEARANCES	
AUDREY STRAUSS United States Att Southern District ELINOR L. TARLOW MATTHEW HELLMAN Assistant United	of New York	
THOMAS F.X. DUNN JACQUELINE E. CISTARO Attorneys for Def	Eendant Adamu	
SHER TREMONTE LLP		
Attorneys for Def MICHAEL TREMONTE	endant Landji:	
NOAM K. BIALE		
		ter (French)
Also present: MARIE-3	-	
-	IOSE VOIGT, Interpret EL ORJI, Interpreter	

Let me say a few words about the process. I expect the trial will last two weeks or less. Sometimes a trial lasts a little longer or is a little shorter than the judge and the lawyers expect, but I wanted to give you some idea of what we expect at this point. Once we complete jury selection, we will sit 9:30 to 2:30 each day. We will take two breaks during that time. But at 2:30, you will be free to go home, or go to work, or wherever you want, as you choose.

In a moment, I am going to ask you to respond to certain questions. If you have an answer to any question that you would prefer not to give from where you are sitting, just let me know and the lawyers and I will hear you up here at the bench.

During the questioning, you may be excused from serving as a juror in this case. If you happen to be one of those excused, it is no reflection on you. This is all part of our system of justice, which is intended to provide all parties with a jury that will be fair to them, and that they believe will be fair to them. You will have done your duty as a citizen of this great country by your presence and your readiness to serve if you are chosen.

Before I begin with the general questions, I must give you a few simple rules of law that will guide all of us during the trial. As I just told you, the charge in this case is contained in an indictment. The indictment was voted on by a

grand jury. That is simply the method the government uses to bring into court people who the government claims have violated the law. As I have said, the indictment itself is not proof of anything. It's not evidence of the guilt of a defendant. And it doesn't change in any way the presumption of innocence that the law gives every accused person at trial.

I should also say that the word "defendant" just means a person who the government has accused of a crime. There is nothing demeaning or negative about that term. It's simply a way of referring to Mr. Landji and Mr. Adamu by their roles in this proceeding, in the same way that the lawyers might refer to me as the judge, or I might refer to one of them as the prosecutor or as defense counsel instead of by using their name.

All defendants are, under our law, presumed innocent of charges contained in an indictment. And that presumption of innocence remains in a defendant's favor at all times, throughout the trial, unless and until the government has proven every element of the charge against the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt. If, after careful consideration of all the evidence presented, and following the rules of law that I will explain to you, you have a reasonable doubt as to a defendant's guilt, you must acquit that defendant, that is, find him not guilty. If, however, after careful consideration of all the evidence presented, and following the rules of law that I will